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Thirty-five years ago to-day Major Anderson evacuated Fort Sumter after a bombardment of thirty-four hours.

Men who are without intelligence should be instructed; men who cannot be trusted should not be delegates to national conventions.

M. C., to permit Mr. Reed and the other candidates to have a few delegates of us far elected Very few Democratic clubs celebrated

Jefferson's birthday yesterday. there are very few Jeffersonian Democrats in this part of the country.

Mr. Coxey has come to the conclusion that the election of a Populist President must be postponed four years more. which shows that the hobo general has more penetration than most of his party.

It is said that the aspirants for the omination for Lieutenant Governor will make an effort to have candidates who have been defeated for Governor prohibited from being candidates for the

It is said that the factional fight over the delegates at large to the Republican national convention in Alabama has been settled by giving two to Governor Mc-Kinley and one each to Governor Morton and Speaker Reed.

After all, the statement to the effect that Senator Cullom had written a letter withdrawing from the presidential race is not true, but is an invention of the allinventive Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald.

The latest report from Washington is that ex-Secretary Whitney is to be the Cleveland candidate for President unless the present conditions change. But one of the conditions which is not likely to change is the two-thirds rule.

Secretary Morton will find it necessary to do something more than write a flippant paragraph to satisfy the country that he was justified in paying \$75,000 for the same goods that were offered to him by a reputable house for \$64,000.

It is now stated that the Maryland delegation will give its vote on the first ballot in the national convention to Governor Lowndes, the first Republican Governor in thirty years, after which the delegates will vote for McKinley.

It is significant that ex-Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, who was in favor of 16 to 1 unlimited free silver coinage a few months ago, now asserts that he is and urges Democrats to drop the silver question and go to fighting the Repub-

The Indiana Republican convention build declare that the party is not only in favor of the parity of all dollars, but that it is opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Indiana should not be behind Iowa, Minnesota

The latest from Senator Teller, of Colorado, is to the effect that he will support the St. Louis nominee if he is pledged to do his utmost to secure international bimetallism. This is really what one would expect from so able a man and sound and useful Republican as the Senator has been all his life.

money man, in Alabama, and adds that to work pretty soon the free silver Democrats will capture the Chicago convention." It has looked that way for some

The New York Journal of Commerce learns from leading importers that the business is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and as a result foreigners are not so prompt in presenting their samples as they were a year ago. The importation of dry goods during the first three months of 1895 was \$45,010,136, against 237,835,271 the past three months of 1896. This means that the market is over-

Now that several sound-money Democrats, including ex-Secretary Whitney and ex-Representative Bynum, have been holding a conference in Washington something may be done. Judging however, from interviews with Democrats in Washington, one of the most serious obstacles to organization is the fact that Mr. Cleveland is in the combination. His unpopularity is so positive that he appears to be a hindrance rather than a help to any Democratic move-

to extend the nonsectarian public school mote sectarian institutions. It and its | prevent dismissals for inefficiency and

guard against the encroachment of any sectarian influence upon the school and personal political dictation. the public institution. It stands, also, for the largest liberty of conscience. As a representative Republican and an aspirant for the highest honor which his special pledges. The threats or the aszation can do him or his party no harm. ts halge, and the result was that he ran but there are others who secured and ahead of his ticket.

THE FUNCTIONS OF PARTY COMMIT-TEES.

that it were time the duties and functions of Republican State committees should be clearly defined. In this State and others which have never known the Plattism of New York nor the Cameronism of Pennsylvania the duties of the State committee have been understood to pertain strictly to the organization of the party and the general direction of the campaign. Where the functions o State committees have been confined to such lines party success has been more uniform and party dissensions less marked than in the limited number of instances where committees have assumed to control conventions, to dictate platforms, put up and put down men and generally to assume all the functions of a guardian to a ward. With the Democratic party such dictatorship is almost necessary because of its make-up. The Democratic voter takes naturally to the local boss, and whenever there is a quarrel it is because two men desire to be bosses. The Republican party is made up of different material. A large and growing majority is opposed to officious leadership. That majority believes more It is very kind in General Grosvenor, in principles than in leaders.

In those States where the best conditions of Republicanism are found the views of the party that it may carry them out. In calling and arranging for conventions the committee's duty consists in giving all aspirants an equal opportunity and in making it possible for the majority of the convention to shape the general policy of the party. Its chief duties, however, relate to the organization of the party so as to bring out a ful vote and to use all the means at its con trol to instruct voters regarding the principles and aims of the party.

In this State the State committee is made up of one member from each congressional district, and these members elect a chairman who shall carry out the policy upon which the committee may agree, and assume such general direction of the affairs of the committee as it may direct. He is the executive officer of the committee. He should, as the executive officer of the committee, bring himsel into friendly relations with men in the party who have rendered it good service and whose position should give them opportunity to form opinions of value. very wise man said some years ago that "in multitude of counselors there is

The Journal has been led to make thes

observations because Republicans different parts of the State have complained that Chairman Gowdy is writing letters to local committees and prominent Republicans urging them to see to it that the delegates sent to the State convention are instructed to vote for a resolution which will bind the delegates elected to represent the State at large to vote for Governor McKinley first, last and all the time. The Journal has already expressed its views upon the subject and will not repeat them here. The point it would make for scores of Republicans is that it is no part of the duty of the chairman or of the whole State committee to use the influence of his or their position | he is about it. to forestall the action of the convention. If it is proper for Chairman Gowdy to urge the local organizations to support a proposition to send the four leading Republicans who will be selected as delegates at large to St. Louis in chains then it is proper for him to send out orders that this man shall be nominated for Governor and that man for Suprem Court judge. The one is no more an ac of dictation than the other. Both are reflection upon the good sense of party men and delegates. Both are on the line of that Plattism which is trying to suppress the Republican will in New York.

THE PLAINT OF COLBERT.

Superintendent Colbert is reported to have expressed a very earnest desire that "the police be taken out of politics." If reported correctly, the political "pull' on the police has made the good man's life a burden to him. This is sad. Still, it is not unkind, even now that Mr. Colbert is disheartened, to remind him that he was the original offender. When he went into office he demanded that a large number of patrolmen who had good The Washington correspondent of the records should be removed without hear-Louisville Courier-Journal says that the ing and their places be alied with men sound-money men in the Democratic the most of whom had been discharged party at the national capital are very from the force for inefficiency and violablue over the defeat of Clarke, hard tion of police rules. The removals were made because the men were objection-"unless the sound-money Democrats go able to those who desired to violate the laws, and who are now violating them. The men who were called back to the force were, in many cases, those whom lawbreakers desired and who were known to be their friends. At that time the police authorities were warned that by restoring men to the force who had been dismissed for inefficiency and unfaithfulness they were putting premium on insubordination and making rigid discipline impossible. The superin- it got. tendent now admits that the seed which he and the Board of Public Safety sowed at that time has borne fruit.

If the law should be faithfully observed there could be no politics in the police further than the division of the force between the two leading parties. The law provides for a rigid examination as to qualifications, moral, mental and physical. If those examinations should be made as required by law and the appointments made from those who passed the best examinations and could furnish evidence of good character there could be no politics in the force, provided every appointee was made to believe that nothing but a good record could make him secure in his position. But when the police board permitted the superintendent The Republican party has done more | to call back to the force, in violation of the charter, men who had been dismissed than any party which has ever existed. | for notorious unfitness they advertised It was the first party to declare that the fact that the political "pull," and not

perintendent ignored the law and set up

As the result of such a policy the patrolman who has backers who have a "pull" with the Mayor and the police authorities knows that he can ignore party can bestow, Governor McKinley | rules and defy discipline with impunity. has been true to its principles in refus- If he gets very drunk or is off his beat ing to give any secret organization for hours he knows that the worst which can come to him is to be called before saults of the leaders of any such organi- | the board and censured, since his backers will hasten to his rescue. There are In Massachusetts the same organization | many patrolmen who will faithfully permade war upon the late Governor Green- form their duty under any conditions, hold their places through political "pulls" who are heedless or defiant because they feel that they will be sustained by friends behind the throne.

More than forty years a party, it seems That there is more or less demoralization in the force there can be little doubt; but it is within the power of the authorities to banish it by strictly adhering to the law, by dismissing those who break police rules and ignoring the political

> Ballington Booth's statement of the causes that led to his withdrawal from the Salvation Army will win for him more sympathy and confidence than ever among Americans. The affair involves so many personal and family matters that his delay in stating his case is sufficiently explained, but in justice to himself and his friends it could no longer be postponed. His position has been a difficult one, and it is evident that he put himself in opposition to his father with the greatest reluctance and only under the pressure of strong conviction. With all his executive genius and power to command men, because of the long exercise of this power General Booth, it is plain to see, has grown to be exceedingly dictatorial and fails in adaptive ability. Moreover, he is British, with all the insular prejudice common to the race, and his pious desire to regenerate mankind cannot overcome his dislike of Americans. When he found that his son only in legal form but in spirit, he was offended, and nothing Ballington and his wife could have done thereafter would have been likely to please him. Either continual friction or separation was inevitable, and it was far better that the latter should come. No doubt the Salvation Army will continue to do good work in this country along the old lines, but there is room enough for the "Volunteer" army also, and its commanders, knowing their ground, will be sure to achieve

With the passage of the pension act of 890 the necessity for legislation to relieve individuals ceased to exist except in rare instances, yet it is complained that all the pension legislation is of that character. This is partly due to the present administration of the pension laws and the rejection of so many cases. Any case which has not been presented to the Pension Bureau should not be presented to Congress simply because the applicant can obtain the assistance of a member of Congress. In Indiana to-day there are many persons who deserve pensions and have none, or who deserve more than they receive. On the other hand, scores of men are drawing pensions which they should not have, or larger than they deserve, through the intervention of Congressmen.

It is a matter of small consequence what Holmes "confesses" at this stage of proceedings. He is known to have murdered a number of persons and to be an unconscionable rascal in a variety of minor ways. That he is a liar is a matter of course, and equally of course he is not likely to say anything worthy of credence. In concocting his tale he has evidently proceeded on the theory that inasmuch as he can be hanged but once ne might as well tell a big story while

The Sentinel was informed some two weeks ago that one of the drawing teachers Moorish Architecture." The Sentinel begle through life without instruction on these bjects, and that the multiplication table

The Sentinel was correctly informed. I nay not have been told that in addition to was laid out for these pupils to have consumed all their time for two or three weeks protest of the teachers who are not "special," but who are required to bring their pupils up to their grades in other studies. Extra drawing was done, however, at much cost of time and energy on the part of both pupils and teachers, as something like a cord of papers in the basement of the library building will show. This work is to be used in an exhibit to be given when a drawing teachers' association meets here in May, and, if well done, as it no doubt is, will redound to the credit of the special teachers. Meanwhile, proficiency in drawing does not help the pupils in their grade work, and the work in arithmetic, grammar, history, etc., on which their standing and promotion depend, was slighted to the exact extent of the extra time given to Moorish architecture and Greek vases. And business men continue to complain that boys and girls out of the High School cannot spell correctly nor compose grammatical sentences.

have printed the only genuine Holmes confession, is said to have paid \$7,500 to the author. He confesses to twenty-seven murders, which, at the rate given, would be about \$275 each to the paper. The Chicago Record asserts that at least five of the persons he says he killed are now alive, and tells where they are to be found. This being true, it follows that the Inquirer has paid too high for what

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

It Looks That Way. "Between you and me," said the cynical oung man, "since these little athletic events in Greece, with the showing the natives didn't make, I am beginning to have

a press agent." Case for a Solid Tire. "See that old guy across the road?" said Wheeler to Scorcher. "The meanest man in

"What did he did?" asked Scorcher, with "He's got his clothes lined with tackspoints sticking out, you know. Isn't a man in town dares to run over him."

Pearls Before Swine. "I'll never feed another tramp," young Mrs. Fitts. "Oh, you needn't feel so bad," said young

Mr. Fitts. "They are hard to kill." "I didn't kill anybody, and I didn't come near killing anybody. But when one of them came to the door to-day I gave him the half | Puck of the cake that was left-the cake that I

chair yesterday-he said, 'Now, this is what I call a puddin'!' I suppose he had never before had anything to eat more fancy than bread and meat."

The Ice Cream Cure. "I see," said the typewriter boarder, "that the doctors are recommending an ice cream

"Well," said the elderly boarder, "I have known several cases of heartbreak cured by a course of ice cream, in conjunction with a few matinee tickets and a couple of new silk waists."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The sea is infinitely more productive than the land. It is estimated that an acre of good fishing will yield more food in a week than an acre of the best land will yield in a The Minister of Public Instruction has sent out a circular to the schools and colleges of France authorizing the introduction into their curricula of modern Greek pronunciation concurrently with what is known

as the "pronunciation erasmienne A curious fate befell the new British pennies at the mint this year. By some extraordinary mistake they were coined without the engraving of that famous little bit of lighthouse, emblematic of Britannia ruling the waves. This was thought a bad omen, and the pennies were immediately recalled to be

Sixty years ago Mr. Joseph Gillott was a working jeweler in Birmingham, England. One day he accidentally split one of his fine steel tools, and, being suddenly required to sign a receipt and not finding a quill pen handy, he used the split tool as a substitute. This happy incident led to the idea of making pens of metal.

Frau Cocina Wagner, widow of the great growing eccentricities. She recently com posed five poems in honor of her son Siegfried's five dogs. On Siegfried's birthday she gave a reception, and after the guests had ibled she called in the dogs and had her five poems recited and sung for their benefit.

When the officials went with a notary and an advocate to take the seals off the late Paul Verlaine's chamber, it was found to contain a few books and four pawn tick-Of the latter one was for a garment Verlaine had worn when going to London, nother was for an overcoat and a pair of gloves, and the remaining two were for some linen. The total value was 38 francs.

An Inverness (Scotland) paper places Judas MacCabaeus in its list of famous Scotchmen. M. Piet de la Fauderie, a well-known rench stamp collector, has just sold two Mauritius stamps of the "Post Office" varithe well-known English electrician. between his hours of scientific labors, is a tamp collector. The day after the purof these two stamps Mr. Morse was offered 44,000 francs for them.

The New York Sun calls attention to the fact that the popularity of carnations for several years past has resulted in a higher grade of these flowers being placed on the market. Its fragrance and lasting quality to wear a lapel flower, and dealers say that supply is usually behind the demand. York market now are about as good as the best that were offered a few years ago. One man estimated that from twelve million to een million of the cut flowers had been

M. Bontan, a French naturalist, who studies the wild life of the Mediterranean in the garb of a diver, has succeeded in taking some new photographs of the sea bottom. He uses a flash-light obtained from a spirit lamp and magnesium powder, which is covered by a water-tight bell-jar. The lamp which he employs to work the lamp and pneumatic shutter of the camera. breathes through the supply pipe of the ng dress. The camera is water-tight and stands on a tripod near the barrel, so that the shutter and the flash-light can be worked

What Day?

On Monday morn I think my love is dearest, And yet when Tuesday comes my love Wednesday, too, one trifle, quite Then Thursday brings my darling one day

> Then thou art nearer Then thou art dearer!

Friday's here, I think my love Yet Saturday we've vowed shall be the one Ah! yes, my love is nearer, dearer, Sun-

Then thou art nearest, Then thou art dearest.

Tucson Folk Song. In the Next War with England.

Washington Post. Representative Mercer, of Nebraska, met through Japan about a year ago. Cockeril all nations gathered at Yokohama, many was at this time that Cockerfil ran across a cockney Briton, who was boasting about ing rather slighting allusions to the United States. His remarks aroused Cockerill's war spirit, and he told the Englishman that inasmuch as the United States had twice whipped England it could probably "Oh-ah-my deah sah!" said the doughty

Briton, "you ah mistaken, sure.y. If I re-membah the history of my country we took yah Capitol and burned it, don't you Capitol. And if I remember the history country you also took Bunker Hill. you didn't take it very far. You let of both of them like a red-hot brick, and at last accounts they were still in ou session. But let me tell you what we'll next time we have a war with We'll go over there, tow your snug island across the Atlantic, and haul it up the bay to New York for a wharf." The Englishman did not continue the ar-

Bakers and Free Lunch.

If there is a class of people in Buffalo at the present time who are in hard luck is the employing bakers. The number of firms engaged in this business according to the city directory of 1895 was 181, and a few of the establishments that are very large are said to possess a great advantage the little ones, in various ways. The bakers who are employed in the shops are said to have contemplated going out on strike this spring, but there may be no excuse left for them to do so after the Raines bill gets in its deadly work and greatly diminishes the demand for black bread, rye bread, Keumelweck and pretzels. To add to this "Pandora's box" of bakers' miseries the hundreds of tramps, vagrants The Philadelphia Inquirer, which claims to and hungry men generally, who have no more printed the only genuine Holmes con- money, find the bakeries the most inviting places for begging for food, and they are a great annoyance to the proprietors.

> Good Newspaper Man. Kansas City Journal.

Col. John A. Cockerill was a great journalist, not simply because he attained suc-cess and fame, but because he earned them. He was a self-made man. His reputation was the product of his own genius and toil. There are few brighter lights in the newspaper field to-day than the one which has just gone out in far away Egypt.

New York Mail and Express. Western farm mortgages, which steadily ecreased under the Harrison administraon, have considerably increased since Mr Sleveland went into office. This is one of a suspicion that Homer was a good deal of the impressive and costly lessons of an administrative policy which compels both the government and its citizens to borrow money to meet running expenses.

Farm Mortgages.

Dear, Dear! Buffalo Courier.

One of the Philistine brotherhood declares in a journal called the Lotos that if Stephen Crane (who wrote the "Red Badge of Courage") never produces another thing "he has done enough to save the fag end of the century from disgrace." Dear, dear! and are things so had as all that in the world of

A Specialist.

Harper's Bazar. "My tooth hurts like thunder." "You ought to go to Dr. Largefee." "No. I want my tooth pulled; Dr. Largefee pulls legs."

didates can always be relied upon to I violation of rules; the board and the su- I found the pieces of under the table by your and changing it into a satisfactory picture.

THE METRIC SYSTEM

IT ORIGINATED IN FRANCE, AND HAS SPREAD THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

Suggested by Talleyrand, and After Nearly Ten Years of Preparation Was Promulgated in 1799.

Dry Goods Economist. It is to Talleyrand that the world owes much of the credit for the origin of the metric system. In 1790 the great diplomat, then Bishop of Autun, proposed to the Constituent Assembly of France the formulation of a uniform system of weights and measures. His proposal cited two previously suggested bases for such a system, that of Huyghens, the length of the swing of pendulum, and that of Picard, a proportion of the earth's circumferance, of which Talleyrand preferred the former. His proposal called for the assistance of scientists of Great Britain in the work of determining the standard base, and left with the French Academy of Sciences the preparation of the tables of proportion. This proposal, somewhat amended, was passed in the form of a decree by the Assemby and signed by Louis

XVI, Aug. 22, 1790. British scientists neglected or refused to oin in the project. Representatives from Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark and Switzerland, however, convened with the Academy of Sciences, and to five of the most eminent mathematicians of Europe-Borda, Lagrange, Laplace, Monge and Condorcetwas given the task of determining the base

The committee reported on March 19, 1791, that it had considered three bases-the swing of the pendulum, a proportion of the earth's equator and a proportion of the earth's meridian-and that it had decided upon the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of the meridian (from the equator to either pole), as a proper standard measurement, the weight of distilled water at the freezing point proportioned to the cubical volume in which it is contained to be a standard for weights and for vessels of capacity.

GIVEN TO THE WORLD IN 1799. An arc of the trigonometrical meridian 1, 1793, giving it its present nomenclature April 7, 1795.

In 1799 an international commission, "to settle the length of the definitive metre," was convened at Paris. It comprised representa-tives of France, Holland, Denmark, Switzer-land, Sweden, Spain, Savoy and the Roman, Cisalpine and Ligurian republics. Its work closed with the depositing of the standard platinum metrebar in the Palace of Archives, Use of the system spread rapidly through

out Europe under the Napoleonic regime. The collapse of Napoleon served temporarily to supersede it in favor of the older systems. Nevertheless, it had gained such headway before the restoration of the Bourbons that deafter it soon began again to be generall The Netherlands restored it in 1817 1840; Greece adopted it in 1836; Sardinia, 1850 Italy, 1861, extending it to Sicily in 1863; Austria partially adopted it by treaty with Prussia in 1848; Sweden began to use it in 1855, and formally adopted it as a whole in 1865; Switzerland adopted it in 1851, to take effect in 1856; Norway, 1866; Spain and her colonies, 1859; Portugal, 1864; Roumania, 1865; and it was made official throughout Germany Jan. 1, 1872. A bill for its adoption in Endrawn by its friends as premature. It has en adopted in Turkey and Japan; it is used in both Russia and the United States in pharmaceutical and medical works, and is to be used in the new edition of the British

Its adoption on this continent begins with the action of Chile in 1848, which was fol-lowed by that of Ecuador and Mexico, 1856; Uruguay, 1862; Argentina and Peru, 1863, IN THE UNITED STATES. At two widely different times there has been a strong movement in favor of its

adoption by this country. The first of these was during the presidency of James Monroe when John Quincy Adams, Secretary o State, was called upon by the House of Representatives to furnish it with a statement of its origin, progress and feasibility to American usage. It is from his reply dated Feb. 22, 1821, that much of the historical part of this article is obtained. Again, following the civil war, another considerable agitation arose. John A. Kas-son, a distinguished Representative from Iowa, was made chairman of a special committee in the Thirty-ninth Congress for inquiring into the advisability of adopting a uniform system of weights and measures He reported a bill to the House legalizing use of the metric system in this

which was passed on July 27, 1866. He oked forward to its exclusive legalization by this country, and in the capacity of Aug. 8, 1868. At his suggestion a co of three of the faculty was appointed to inreported orally and adversely to a violent change in methods of computation. Another committee of three was appointed, two of whom in 1870 made a similar report. were well-nigh unanimous for the metric system, thereupon demanded and obtained a hearing before the university's next convocation, through President Barnard, who delivered a masterful, scholarly and exhaustive address, taking up one by one the objections made against uniform systems and particularly against the metric sys and proving its scientific exactness and the necessity for its immediate and universal

Since then the growth of conviction in favor of the system in this country has been a steady and gradual one.

COL. JOHN A. COCKERILL. Beginning of a Noted Correspondent's Journalistic Career. From Sketch in New York Herald.

After the war young Cockerill tried his hand at sticking type on the Scion of Temperance, in Dayton. In speaking a few years ago of this, his first newspaper work, he

"I had a fancy for the printing offices. I remember well the drowsy summer afternoon when I strolled into the office of the Scion and asked the editor to teach me how to set type. He stood me on a candle box in front of a case, placed a lot of wooden letters in the boxes and showed me how to set the types in a stick. Before a left the place had mastered the boxes-knew them all. That was the beginning of my journalistic career. "From setting type I advanced to roller boy. The paper was issued on Thursday. The press used in that office was an angient contrivance of the Ramage pattern. It has immense wooden uprights, a very clumsy 'devil's tail,' and it took two pulls to print one sheet on one side—that is to say, the platen was only half the size of the bed. The ess that Ben Franklin danced around in Philadelphia was scarcely less primitive. The ink was applied with a short, hard roller. Each page had to be inked in turn, the disan edition of about four hundred on this ramshackle press, my friend, the editor, working the machine and a briar-root pipe at the same time.

"The paper off. I would help to distribute it through the village. That was a real delight in those quiet, prosy afternoons. With my little bundle under my arm I could wan-der listlessly and barefooted through the side and hogs dozed, stopping here to fling a evident than three or four hours to go over it. I did a good deal of this sort of work for very light compensation-a promised interest in a to press, a rural gentleman came into the

office with an advertisement of a farm for sale. My editorial preceptor rushed to the case to put the notice in type. Then came my great opportunity. In that office it was ule to give each new advertises brief local mention-a sort of editorial indorsement. I asked the privilege of prepar-ing one in this instance, and it was granted. sat down and wrote my first essay for print. It was as follows: "The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Farm for Sale in ancion. I was tempted to add a word or two bout the excellence of this particular farm and the desirability of the location, but we

How I watched now I read and reread ense of importance that I have never felt ince! I carried that paper home and showed It to my mother. I remember that she seemed happy, and that she more than once referred to the young gentleman who was writing for the newspaper.' God bless her! I'm sure she laid that paper away in the big ureau where she kept valuables. She pro ably thought that she had seen brighter and abler articles in newspapers, but none more truthful, direct and concise than this."

OSMAN DIGNA.

Career of the Man Who Is Now Marshaling the Mahdi's Forces.

Buffalo Courier. In years gone by Osman Digna kept his leadership, not by reason of his daring in war, but through his power to inflame his followers by his fervid eloquence. Those who have been nearest to him say that he has no stomach for fighting, but that he is mighty in prayer. When battle is joined with the infidel he urges his sheikhs to the front while he retires to intercede with Allah for their success and safety. It is said that again and again he has begged his sheikhs to allow him to draw sword and lead his people into the fight, but they have insisted on securing his safety, for he is the Mahdi's does not follow that Osman is a coward. Up to the age of forty-five he was only an rader in Suakin. He is not a soldier by training, and realizing that he is a better organizer and planner than fighter, he leaves to his followers the hand-to-hand struggle

with the foe. Osman Digna is now about sixty. His remote ancestors on one side were Turks who came into Upper Egypt from Constantinople 300 years ago, but through intermarriages with natives of the half-savage region in the Eastern Soudan the Turkish strain has been almost lost in that of the Hadendowas, a tribe neither Arabic nor Abyssinian, but having some of the characteristics of both. The name of the tribe means "the chief people," and it is one of the ruling tribes in the country lying between the Nubian desert on the north and Abyssinia on the south, the eastern boundary being the Red sea, the western the bine Nile.

from Dunkirk to Barcelona was ordered 100 miles south of Suakin. He is described great stone palace at Ochre point. Already years. The government, however, did not lacking the erect, graceful bearing of the Arabs. His skin is chocolate color, his forevisionally established the new system August | head is full and high and his nose prominent. His hair is shaggy and crimpy and his beard long and now quite gray. He has firm lips, not too thick, and his eyes are dark and melancholy in expression.

handise of an ordinary sort. He mane ventures, until he had arrived at ity of an influential Arab trader. Th after his fortunes rapidly increased, thanks to his enterprises in kidnaping slaves in the region around Albert Nyanza. Some of his brother traders in Suakin used to accuse him of sharp practices. But such charges may have been inspired by envy, for Osman and all his family waxed rich. Then came the year 1877, when Gordon Pasha was ap-Governor of Egypt's equatorial His desire was to put a stop to slave traffic and he had the promise of Egyptian government to assist him in work of reform. He succeeded for a time ing the barter in slaves, a procee creased when his own brother, while on his way to him with a caravan of a hundred kidwas a clear loss to Osman of \$5,00 \$10,000. It is not to be wondered at that he, reared in the belief that the slave trade was an honorable calling, longed for vengeance. He assembled a number of sheikhs and slave to rebel. The time was not ripe. Willing as they were to throw off the yoke of Egyptian bondage, they declined to risk their heads. So Osman went back to the barter of honest goods and the lending of moneys. It is said that in those years his wealth was greatly reduced by the confiscation and liberation of slaves that he had kidnaped.

In the rising of the Mahdi he saw his portunity. In 1883, while buying merchan-se in the Soudan, he visited the Prophet, professed conversion to his cause and re-ceived a commission to rouse the faithful in the eastern Soudan to join in the holy war. is followers to a fanatical frenzy which hade them utterly reckless of life and a erribly formidable foe to the English and gyptian troops that did battle with them. Jothing daunted them. Nothing ever drove em from the field. Death alone vanqu em. Before a fight Osman used to a before his troops arrayed in a sheikh's l robe, on which were braided, in yellow green, words from the Koran, and as they rushed upon the enemy he prayed aloud to Allah to send the souls of the infidels to per-

The story of Osman Digna's war with the Egyptians and English from 1883 to 1885 has been told again and again. The spring of 1885 saw the whole Soudan in the power of the Mahdr and his followers, and the eastern region was under the dominion of Osman Digna. During the next five years he was constantly engaged in putting down rebellions at home and fighting his neighrs in Abyssinia, but by 1890 he take away all courage from the natives, tax-ing them unjustly, and plundering their cat-tle. Those whom he suspected of a desire tle. Those whom he suspected of a desire to throw off his rule he forced to the front hen he made battle, so that his Arabs and orsemen might kill them if they atten to run away. The original owners of the obliged to pay one-tenth of all their pro as an ordinary tax, 2½ per cent. as alms for the poor and half of the remainder into the beit el mal or public warehouse, which was a treasury subject to the personal orders of Osman. What remained was graciously left to the cultivator. In Afafit. e administered a most severe criminal code. Small thefts were punished by the loss of the left hand, cut off in the marketplace by the principal butcher. For more serious thefts the culprit lost his right hand and left foot. Greater crimes were punished by hang-ing. In Afafit he had a large house filled harem contained the fairest slaves whom his traders could procure for him. Before English were driven utterly out of the Soudan they captured Afafit, and when they marched in they found the market place strewn with human bones, and on every side handless and footless men, bearing tes-timony to Osman's tyrannical brutality. This is the man who is now ne Mahdi's forces to repel the English and Egyptian invaders. The general feeling of contempt which British soldiers and war correspondents feel for the Soudanese savages and their manner of warfare was eviently not cured by the fate of Hicks Pasha and other valiant soldiers who were slain in Egypt more than ten years ago. The same feeling seems to prevail in some quarters now, though here and there a British newspaper utters a note of warning. At any rate, if the Soudan expedition pushes forward we shall presently hear more of Os-

Her Grace's Charming Taste.

While traveling in the Southern countries he Duchess of Marlborough verified her charmingly original tastes. Besides the usual collections of old rugs and draperies and arms, she is bringing home with her bution being performed on a piece of mar- a real live menagerie—two ostriches, some tombstone on a table. We wrenched off eagles and vultures, many snakes and an

The star of this menagerie is a gartersnake that was purchased by the Duchess on the banks of the Nile. As she was a traveled woman she was not afraid of the nake, and it soon became to crawl towards her. Then it was her cstablished favorite in the list of pets.

A large assortment of large snakes has evident intention to establish a menagerie or climb upon a roof perchance. The route of O. H. P. Belmont, and in this the Duchwas not a heavy one, but it never took less | ess takes the greatest interest. She is able to approach any of the reptiles, and always knows how to pet them without having them turn upon her. Several times she snakes that the servant in harge warned her were dangerous reptiles. But none harmed her. Among her friends the Duchess has been called "the titled nake charmer," but the name annoys her. There is a gentle-eved Nubian boy in his native costume in this train of curiosities. and the Duchess explains that he is her sub-lieutenant, for she expects to devote a goodly part of her summer to her new pets, and she intends to feed them all with her

> Would Like to Know. New York Mail and Express.

And now they are talking of dis certain American consuls because of habit-ual inebriety. If a Democratic gentleman cannot get drunk when he is away from

DUKE ON THE MARKET

DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER AND SON AT NEWPORT THIS SEASON.

List of Wealthy and Accomplished American Heiresses from Whom the Bride May Be Chosen.

New York Journal The Duchess of Manchester will, it is said, spend pext summer at Newport. Her Grace's expected visit there has already stirred up the gossips and all sorts of rumors are rife concerning its objects and outcome. Two things are generally agreed upon, that in returning to her native country the American Duchess does so to find an American wife for her son, the young Duke of Manchester, and probably to secure an American husband for herself. Newport will fairly swarm with heiresses this season, girls of high position, beauty, culture and wealth, with fortunes ranging from hundreds of thousands to fif-

Heading the list trude Vanderbilt, eldest daughter of Emir of Emirs, and his life is precious. It | Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose fortune will probably reach nearer \$20,000,000. He? influential merchant, banker and slave father has always been credited with preferring an American son-in-law to one with a title, but then the young Duke is half an American, and in every way such an excellent match, it is possible Mr. Vanderbilt might be willing to entertain the idea of an alliance between him and Miss Vanderbilt. Such a wedding would be quite as brilliant as

his niece's to the Duke of Mariborough. Miss Virginia Fair's fortune will not fall far short of Miss Vanderbilt's. She is supposed to have inherited about \$15,000,000 from her father, the late Senator Fair, of California. She is an exceedingly pretty girl, and might win a duke any day without the

aid of her colossal wealth, Miss May Goelet is another fabulously rich girl. Ogden Goelet is worth at least \$40,000,000 of which about a third will eventually fall to her. Some of the residents of Newport believe that the Goelets will entertain the Osman was born in Tokar, a town about Duchess of Marlborough this summer at their these dippers into the future are talking the little heiress's prospects. She has not been formally introduced yet, although she was one of the bridesmalds at the Vandershe to become engaged about the same time she would only be following the example of

the former Miss Consuelo Vanderbill Miss Josephine Brooks has not yet made her debut, and is therefore known to only the intimate friends of her mother, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, and the very young ment. She will probably be introduced ly, for she is a charming girl. Miss Brooks's fortune will read well up in the millione uncle, Eugene Higgins, whose fortune is se down at something like \$20,000,000, and wh probably add several millions to her

Miss Maud Wetmore, daughter of ex-Gov. George Peabody Wetmore, of Rhode Island, will have an immense fortune, and Senator Brice's two daughters—Grace and Helen— Miss Mabel Gerry and Miss And Gerry will have very large marriage por and more later, and Miss Sybil Sher Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Evelyn Band Miss Julia Dent Grant may all coursenerous dowertes. The Duchess of returns to England without a bride it wil

In fact, will be narrowed to one p society's rumors and hopes count society's rumors and hopes count for anything. This one person is said to be William K. Vanderbilt, who has known her for years, and is supposed to be one of her greatest admirers. According to the stories it was his friendship for the Duchess which caused the first trouble betwen him and his former wife, now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. Whether this is so or not, the two women were once devotedly attached and are no longer so. Mrs. Belmont's daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, was named Consuelo, after her godmother, the Duchess of ielo, after her godmother, the Duchess

residents there. That it will be a quire the greatest skill and diplomacy steer clear of the many little crags again which a woman of less experience and ta would certainly be unable to guard.

Newport is already divided into faction It will be impossible for her to ally herse with one without grievously offending to other. Of course she will be on the side the Vanderbilts. "What will be Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's attitude toward her?" every body is asking, "and the Duchess of Mariborough's, should she decide to visit Newport after all?"

Only next summer will be able to gratify everybody's curiosity. In the meantime a gay season is predicted for Newport.

RECALLS THE FATE OF GORDON

Zebehr Pasha Was the One Man to Run Over the Soudan. ondon Saturday Review.

So Zebehr Pasha has turned up again at the War Office in Cairo, Probably most of our budding legislators who are laying down the law about the Soudan have fo gotten that they ever heard of him; but twelve years ago almost to a day his name was in all men's mouths Gordon had been sent to Khartoum and Downing Street had entered on the amazing course of vacillation and inthat led inevitably to his death and the were oid foes; Zebehr had organized a re bellion in the Soudan in the old days when Gordon was Governor, and Gordon had smitten him hip and thigh, and had hanged his son, Suleiman. But Gordon knew a strong man when he met him. All Egy could not rule Zebehr, so Zebehr sh rule the Soudan when the Egyptian garrisons were withdrawn, and, accordingly, on the very day he reached Khartoum Gordon wired calling for "the man above all others, Zebehr. He alone has the ability to rule the Soudan. He should be made a K. C. G., and given presents Colonel Stewart added his prayers to Gordon's; Sir Evelyn Baring backed them both up; but Exeter Hall disapproved, and Downing street said ditto to Exeter Hall. An old slave trader! an ex-rebel! a man with many wives! the idea was shocking; and so Earl Granville wired back that "public opinion in

this country would not tolerate the appoint-The rest of the story is an epitome of the Khartoum tragedy. Gordon implored, argued, even condescended to wheedle the men gued, even condescended to wheedle the menwho were playing with his life; but was of
no avail. All through March. 1884, he and
Stewart and Baring kept up their entreaties,
but the Nonconformist conscience had its
back against the wall, and would not budge.
At last, in despair, Gordon wired direct to
Zebehr, appointing him Deputy Governor,
and asking him to come at once. On this
Cairo telegraphed to Downing street: "He
will be watched and his departure will be
prevented."

Even after Gordon's death Downing stre was not content. Zebenr's property in the Soudan, he was arrested for lebt. He was then accused of corresponding with the Mahdi, and was whipped off to Gibraliar, as a prisoner, for a couple of years. Perhaps he did turn traitor; he had gone through enough to make him one; but Englishmen in Cairo should not forget when the broken, white-bearded figure is pointed out, that he is the man who could have saved Gordon and saved the Soudan, if only Mr. Gladstone and Exeter Hall had allowed him.

Sorry for the London Press. Harold Frederic's Letter.

Speaking still, of the London press it is hard not to sympathize a little with the flasco of the Olympian games from the point of view of the elitors here. They sent out elegraphic reports. I can only speak fr true in others, that telegrams came all rig triumphs that they were cut down to a vague way that England was hardly represented at all among the athletes, but do not think that this is true, The Greeks themselves centered their attention on the wenty-mile run from Marathon, which had the attraction of reproducing a his feat that every Hellenic child knows a knoe Paul Revere's ride, and they were in a crenzy of delight when three Greeks came in shead and the Hungarian competitor, who fellowed at a respectable distance, brought